

LABOR CLAIM

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Important Decision of Los Angeles Court on "Peaceful Picketing"

In the Superior Court of Los Angeles County Judge Henry M. Willis recently handed down a decision that will prove of interest on the subject of injunctions against peaceful picketing.

The case grew out of a strike of Pharmacists' Union No. 840 against the Thrifty Drug Stores Company, Inc., during the course of which pickets and newspaper distributors were stationed in front of the company's stores, the distributors selling copies of the "Citizen," labor publication of Los Angeles. The paper contained large headlines and an article referring to the strike.

The drug company secured a temporary restraining order against the union. In dissolving this order and granting the union its costs of the action, Judge Willis gave a lengthy resume of the subject in general. Space will not permit reproduction in its entirety, but the following quotations are given for information of readers and as a fair presentation of certain salient points of the decision:

" * * * I want to advert briefly to the law. A conspiracy is here charged. A conspiracy is defined to be a combination of two or more persons to accomplish by concerted action a criminal or unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by criminal or unlawful means. * * * So in this case the court is obliged to, under the factual situation, go to the acts of the defendants upon and after calling the strike, in order to determine whether or not there existed a conspiracy. * * * For instance, in determining whether or not there was a conspiracy or concert, let us say, concert or agreement to commit an unlawful act or to commit a lawful act by use of unlawful means, we first should set up what the defendants in such a case may lawfully do and the obverse of it, what it is unlawful to do.

"Injury Without Wrong"

"First, it is not unlawful to strike or declare a strike or go on strike. It follows as a corollary from strike against a given business that the business will suffer injury; otherwise the strike would be a dud, would be a nullity, would be an idle act. So it is recognized that notwithstanding a union has a right to declare a strike against an employer and his business, it is not unlawful to do so even though it results in injury to the employer and his business. That comes under the category that is reflected in the adage of 'injury without wrong.' * * *

"In the second place, it is not unlawful in the operation of strike proceedings to picket the place of business of the employer. It is not unlawful to boycott the business of the employer either by primary boycott, that is, boycott of the business of the employer, and also secondary boycott, that of patrons of that business by threatening to withdraw patronage from the patron if the patron continues to do business with the proscribed employer. It is not unlawful to use placards, nor is it unlawful to use a newspaper with headlines on it referring to and giving news about the strike and the relations or activities between the strikers and employer. * * *

"None of these things is unlawful unless they

are done for the purpose of intimidating or coercing by force, actual or constructive, physical or mental, forcing the employee to cease working against his will, the patron to cease patronizing against his will . . . the burden is on the plaintiff to show that whatever was done was done as the result of a conspiracy to use methods of intimidation or to frighten and coerce the parties affected thereby.

Respecting Selling of Newspapers

" * * * Strikers have a right to sell newspapers, publish their story of the strike with appropriate and fair headlines revealing their side of the strike. It is not necessary that they shall be selling that for a profit at all. That only attaches to the newspaper publisher. The striker has the absolute right to buy papers in any quantity and distribute them for nothing among the public if he wishes, and it is not violating the law for him to stand in front of the store against which the strike is declared and there offer to the public those newspapers for sale. * * *

"It is unlawful only when it is manifest that those newspapers are being used solely for the purpose of obstructing the entrance or interfering with patronage or intimidating patrons from transacting business there or of intimidating employees who are therein working and have not gone on strike."

Judge Willis here quoted from a Supreme Court decision as follows:

"In reviewing cases of this kind and in framing the terms of injunctive relief it is, of course, as said in many of the decisions, impossible to define comprehensively or with exactness each and every act which may or may not be legally done in carrying on a labor controversy; and it is evident that any attempt so to do would lead into a field of unlimited speculation. All that the court can do is to deal with those specific acts which by the evidence are shown to have been committed in furtherance of the particular dispute then before it; and necessarily the question of whether future acts of a different character, if any there be, shall be deemed to fall within the inhibitive provisions of the judgment must be left, primarily at least, to the decision of the trial court in determining any subsequent proceedings based thereon."

"Tempest in a Teapot"

Judge Willis then analyzed incidents in connection with the strike which had been complained of by the plaintiff, two of which consisted of visits to homes of non-striking employees by the strikers, and the alleged use of the word "scab" in conversations, but was not impressed by the complaints. In one of the concluding paragraphs, and the formal denial of the injunction, he stated:

"It seems to me that the whole matter is pretty much of a tempest in a teapot; that plaintiff became unduly fearful of what might result or was resulting by reason of the strike and promptly applied to the court of equity for relief against the continuance of that which was going on."

ADOPTS "HANDS-OFF" POLICY

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, in annual convention at Harrisburg, by resolution condemned any labor official or organization opposing sit-down strikes. The convention later approved unanimously the executive council's recommendation for a "hands-off" policy in the current dispute between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

Thirty-Day Strike at Chrysler Auto Plants Ended by Compromise

The thirty-day strike of the 60,000 workers of the Chrysler Motor Corporation at Detroit was brought to a close on Tuesday last when Walter P. Chrysler, head of the corporation, signed a formal accord with John L. Lewis, chief of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The agreement banned sit-down strikes and bound the corporation to recognize the United Automobile Workers of America as collective bargaining agent only for its own members in the plants.

It did not grant the union's principal demand for the right to represent all Chrysler employees, a demand which had held the conferees deadlocked since they first met at Governor Frank Murphy's request on March 24.

The corporation's nine Detroit factories, valued at \$50,000,000, will be placed in operation as soon as possible and approximately \$8,500,000 in monthly payrolls will begin flowing to the 60,000 production workers and still more thousands to nearly 15,000 other Chrysler employees forced into idleness by the strike.

Injunction to Be Dropped

Action on a Circuit Court injunction against sit-downers who held the plants until March 25 and orders for their arrest which followed defiance of the injunction will be dropped by attorneys for both sides. They will ask Judge Allen Campbell of Detroit to dismiss the order.

Further conferences to iron out questions of hours, wages and working conditions will be held by the conferees in Detroit. Governor Murphy, who gathered the leaders of capital and labor in his executive office for the formal signing, said the supplementary conferences would begin "probably within twenty-four hours."

Will Not Interfere With Unions

In return for the union's concession in dropping the collective bargaining demand, Chrysler agreed not to interfere in any way with his employees in joining the union.

"The corporation will not aid, promote or finance any labor group or organization," the agreement reads, "which purports to engage in collective bargaining, or make any agreement with any such group or organization for the purpose of undermining the union."

Work to Start Immediately

The agreement was signed by three representatives of the corporation and four of the union.

In addition to Chrysler, the corporation was represented on the document by signatures of K. T. Keller, president, and Herman L. Weckler, industrial relations director.

Lewis signed first for the union, as chief of the U. A. W. A.'s parent organization. He was followed by Lee Pressman, C.I.O. counsel; President Martin of the United Auto Workers, and Richard T. Frankenstein, organizational director of the U. A. W. A.

Murphy later told newspaper men that Chrysler had estimated it might require two weeks to return his plants to full operation. "But work will start immediately," he added.

"Little Wagner Act" Adopted by Assembly

With only nine dissenting votes, and after little explanation or discussion, the Assembly of the California Legislature on Monday last approved a "little Wagner labor law," providing for establishment of a State Labor Relations Board.

The measure, one of the major planks in the program being sponsored by organized labor at this session, was introduced by Assemblyman Sam Yorty of Los Angeles and is declared to be an act "to diminish causes of labor disputes injuriously affecting welfare of the people of the state," etc.

The act sets up machinery for collective bargaining between employers and representatives of employee groups, and prohibits what are outlined as unfair labor practices.

Many provisions of the Wagner act would be made to apply to intrastate commerce.

Board Composed of Three Members

The act creates a board composed of three members with salaries at \$7500 annually, together with expenses, and gives authority for employment of secretarial and clerical help. A \$5000-a-year attorney is also provided for in the act.

The principal offices of the board are to be in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Under the act employees would have the right to self-organization, to form, join or assist labor organizations to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

Company Unions Not Recognized

When elections are held under the board's jurisdiction for the purpose of determining who is to represent employee groups in dealing with their employer no committee, employee representation plan or association of employees found by the board to be a company union shall be so listed on the ballots, certified or otherwise recognized as

eligible to be the representative of employees under the act.

Severe penalties are provided for violations of the act.

RESULTS OF DISSENSION

Committee for Industrial Organization picket lines failed to keep more than three hundred members of American Federation of Labor craft unions from going to work at the Todd Seattle Drydock Company last week. About one hundred C. I. O. pickets formed outside the plant, but two shifts of A. F. of L. workers went to their jobs under a "closed shop" agreement reached recently with the company, says a Seattle dispatch.

STOVE MOUNTERS' AGREEMENT

In a communication to the Labor Council last week, Recording Secretary Johnson of Local 65 of the Stove Mounters' International Union, this city, announced that a new agreement had been signed between his organization and the Electrogas Furnace and Manufacturing Company, and requested no further action on an application which had been made to place the firm on the unfair list.

LARGEST LOCAL UNION

The distinction of being the largest local union in the world is claimed by the Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It has 42,000 members.

Ford Strike Terminates

The final chapter in the first sit-down strike against the Ford Motor Company was written on April 4 at Kansas City when Ed Hall, second vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, told 2500 cheering men to return to work the following day.

He informed the ex-strikers the company had assured him union men would not be discriminated against and that any seasonal layoffs would be strictly on the basis of seniority.

Hall defended the sit-down strike, but revealed that it is the union's intention henceforth to use it only for organization purposes.

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Court Decision Revives Minimum Wage Laws

The repercussions from the action of the Supreme Court in reversing its policy of the last fourteen years on minimum wage legislation have come thicker and faster than anyone seemed to foresee, says I. L. N. S.

President Roosevelt has asked Attorney General Cummings for an opinion as to whether the law enacted in 1918 on minimum wages for women in the District of Columbia, and knocked out by the court in the Adkins case in 1923, is revived in full force by the Easter Monday decision of the court, or whether that law will have to be repassed. Views on this point are so far conflicting; so the probable course, unless the attorney general's opinion settles all doubts, will be to play safe by re-enacting the law—with amendments drawn from experience.

Governors Take Action

Governor Hurley of Massachusetts has already sent to the Legislature a request for a strengthening of the Massachusetts minimum wage law, which was amended in 1934 in hope of making it Supreme Court proof. That caution is no longer needed. Massachusetts had the first of all such laws, passed in 1912.

Governor Lehman of New York has said that he will call a conference of experts before sending to the Legislature any recommendations on this law. It was the New York law that was slaughtered by the court in the Tipaldo case.

All told, seventeen states now have minimum wage laws for women; for the governor of Nevada signed the bill in that state the day after the court decision. The other states are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

New Laws Planned

The state labor commissioner of Arkansas believes that the law of that state, passed in 1915 and dropped because of being held unconstitutional under the Adkins decision, is revived by the court's reversal in the Hotel Company vs. Ernest Parrish case.

Miss Louise Stitt, minimum wage supervisor of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, says that about 6,000,000 women were affected, directly or indirectly, by the new decision; and that minimum wage laws are projected in Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Texas. "As a general rule," said Miss Stitt, "women's wages are about 50 per cent below men's. Minimum wage legislation generally has the effect of raising the minimum 20 to 30 per cent."

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Scenes of Brutality Attend Evacuation of Hershey Sit-Downers

Led by a drum corps of the American Legion, irate farmers and "loyal workers" went to the plant of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation at the "model industrial town" of Hershey, Pa., and with sticks and bottles as weapons drove a thousand men and women "sit-down" strikers from the building on Wednesday last.

The picture painted by the Associated Press presents a scene of utter brutality seldom witnessed in industrial disputes in America. The report says: "The farmers, whose market for some 800,000 pounds of milk daily has been paralyzed since the strike last Friday, took matters in their own hands.

Farmers' Losses Responsible

"The 'loyal workers' and farmers mustered early today. They were led by the drum corps of the American Legion. Both sides were armed with clubs, iron bars and sticks.

"Strikers and their opponents rushed at each other, swinging, as the farmers and their adherents gained entrance to the plant. Several men fell unconscious, hit on the head.

"One non-striker fell stabbed with an ice pick. Within a minute the entire floor was alive with struggling, shouting men and screaming women.

"Blood spattered about the floor and walls. Some of the strikers broke from the invaders and scampered to the roof. The sit-downers finally were herded into a corner of the plant, where they were ordered to throw down their weapons.

Women Also Ran Gauntlet

"Men bleeding and cut were led from the building. The sit-down strikers came out of the plant, their hands upraised. Surrounding them and brandishing sticks and clubs, the farmers paraded the strikers between lines of jeering spectators.

"A short time later women strikers came out, their hands also upraised. The 'loyal workers' and farmers formed a gauntlet and swung clubs and bottles.

"They were then forced to raise their hands to be escorted single file from the factory and run the gauntlet.

"A majority of the sit-downers refused to surrender and new fights broke out. Meantime reinforcements of farmers and non-strikers rushed into the building and the strikers, outnumbered, were forced to surrender. These likewise were taken out of the building single file and beaten."

PARADES DURING FIESTA

Four of the greatest parades San Francisco has ever seen will glorify the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta, May 27 to June 2. This announcement was made by Supervisor Arthur M. Brown, Jr., general chairman of the fiesta's citizens' committee, in appointing William H. Moulthrop as parade director. At the parade director's command will be splendid resources of pageantry contributed by Canada, British Columbia, Mexico, eleven Western states and every nook and corner of California.

FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMICS

Wallace Cameron, associate professor of economics at the University of San Francisco, will address the San Francisco chapter of the Henry George Fellowship Monday, April 12, at 8 p. m. The subject of the talk is "Supply, Demand, Price and Value," one of a series to be held by the Fellowship in the study of fundamental economics. The meeting will be held at the Tally-Ho Inn, 451 Bush street. The public is invited.

Appointments Delayed

Increase in the membership of the State Industrial Accident Commission from three to five members is reported to be favored by Governor Merriam.

Proposals are now before the Legislature to boost the membership on the commission. One of the measures would jump the salaries of the commissioners from \$5000 annually to \$7500, but Merriam has announced he would not favor this increase.

"Three-man commissions have not proved satisfactory," declared the governor, "and frequently the Industrial Accident Commission makes decisions with only two of its members present."

The governor also said he would take no action upon the request of Commissioner Frank C. MacDonald of San Francisco for reappointment to the commission until after the question of the size of that body had been settled by the present Legislature. MacDonald's term expired some time ago.

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Lettuce Shippers Will Use Federal Service

In an effort to avoid a repetition of serious labor difficulties encountered in the Salinas-Watsonville lettuce district last year, it is reported from Watsonville that the lettuce shippers are planning to obtain workers this year through the National Re-employment Service.

Robert T. Branstetter, district manager of the N. R. S. in Salinas, has urged all persons planning to work in the lettuce sheds this season to register with the service for employment.

He advised prospective workers to register at once in their own counties and not to go to Salinas unless notified by the home office that work was available.

Branstetter was unable to estimate the number of shippers planning to take advantage of the service.

It was authoritatively reported that the proposed service is not a part of the grower-shipper program.

One-Day Strike in Oakland Plants Caused by Discharge of Employee

A one-day sit-down strike which paralyzed the Fisher Body Corporation and Chevrolet Motors Company plants in Oakland was ended on Thursday of last week. Both plants resumed operation the next morning.

The local of the United Automobile Workers of America called the strike in both General Motors subsidiaries in protest over the discharge of a Fisher employee, Fred Whobrey.

The strike was settled when both sides agreed to allow national officers of the union and General Motors to settle the dispute.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1937

A Notable Resurrection

The permanency of judicial precedents is so firmly established that people have become accustomed to regard them as absolutely irrevocable. This is especially true in connection with decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. An opinion once reached by that august body has automatically taken its place as a fixed part of our court-made law.

The majority opinion of the Supreme Court reversing the decision made by the court in 1923 holding the District of Columbia minimum wage law for women unconstitutional is therefore an outstanding event in American judicial history.

The District of Columbia law was signed by President Woodrow Wilson on September 19, 1918. The minimum wage board charged with administering the statute fixed the lowest wages which employers were permitted to pay twelve thousand women. The rates were \$14.50, \$15.50 and \$16.50 per week, depending on occupational status. Even these low wages were challenged by some District of Columbia sweatshop employers, who charged that the minimum wage law violated the Federal Constitution.

The law finally reached the United States Supreme Court in 1923 in the case of Adkins versus Children's Hospital. In a majority opinion written by Associate Justice Sutherland the sweatshop employers were upheld. The court ruled the law was unconstitutional because it deprived women workers of the alleged constitutional liberty to contract for the sale of their labor power at even less than living wages if their economic conditions compelled them to accept such wages imposed by anti-social employers. On this ground the Supreme Court consigned the law to the tomb of socially-just statutes killed by judicial fiat. The entombment of the District of Columbia law stopped all effective minimum wage legislation throughout the nation, the court having used its decision in that case to invalidate the New York State minimum wage law as recently as last summer.

Then, on March 29, 1937, one of the most remarkable events in American judicial history occurred. The nine dignified judges of the nation's highest judicial tribunal met in the majestic Supreme Court building for the purpose of making public a number of formal decisions. One of these decisions concerned the Washington State minimum wage law for women, the constitutionality of which had been contested by a low-wage hotel owner of that state but upheld by the Washington State Supreme Court. This hotel owner, who objected to the minimum wage decreed for chambermaids, based his case on the opinion of the United States Supreme Court voiding the District of Columbia law.

The decision in the Washington case was read

by Chief Justice Hughes. Without mincing words the chief justice declared that the public interest demanded a re-examination of the court's decision in the District of Columbia case. He made an unanswerable argument against the less-than-living wages which unscrupulous employers force helpless women workers to accept in order to keep body and soul alive and asserted the indubitable right of both the states and the federal government to provide for fixing minimum wages by law.

The large audience of government officials, lawyers, welfare workers and labor leaders which filled the Supreme Court chamber to overflowing sensed that they were listening to one of the most unusual pronouncements ever made by the court. They were held spellbound until Chief Justice Hughes closed the opinion with this simple but revolutionary statement:

"Our conclusion is that the case of Adkins vs. Children's Hospital should be, and it is, overruled. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Washington is affirmed."

Thus by the use of its existing but rarely exercised power to reverse its own decisions, the Supreme Court uncovered the tomb in which the District of Columbia minimum wage law had slept the long sleep of death for fourteen years and brought it back to life a little pale from its incarceration but animated with so much vigor that employers in the nation's capital besieged the authorities for information as to when the reborn statute would require them to revise and raise their wage scales for women employees.

This was the climax of the most notable judicial resurrection by the Supreme Court of a statute originally executed by the court itself.

Verily, the day of miracles is not over—even in the Supreme Court of the United States!

The Housing Shortage

A gathering of representatives of building trades in Washington last week protested vigorously against further delay in passage of the Wagner-Steagall housing bill and declared that the controversy over federal judiciary reform "is no excuse for delaying action on the measure."

The meeting was called jointly by the American Federation of Labor Housing Committee, of which Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, is chairman, and John Coefield, president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, and Michael J. Colleran, president of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, are members; and the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., of which J. W. Williams is president and Michael J. McDonough is secretary.

The statement issued by the meeting is couched in language severely critical of the administration for not pressing the housing measure, says in part:

"The general housing shortage which labor has predicted as inevitable is now upon us. Before long it will be the worst housing shortage ever faced by this country. According to the most reliable estimates we need to build between twelve and sixteen million new homes before 1950, that is, in the next thirteen years. Our immediate needs are proportionately larger, since we must make up for the seven long years of idleness and for a century's accumulation of obsolete and unliveable homes."

Mercenaries Not Reliable

Every student of military history has expected news of the sort that has come in from Spain. But very few persons expected that news to break quite so soon, or in such large volume.

An army in which the soldiers have no interest or care in the cause for which they are fighting is always liable to mutiny when the going stays rough for a time. Fascist going in Spain has been more than rough recently. The vaunted assault with which they hoped to end the war has been

flung back with smashing losses. The effort to capture the mercury mines has met a similar fate.

Perhaps more important still is the fact that the Fascists have lost most of their superiority in weapons. At the start their equipment was incomparably better than that of the loyalists. Now for weeks it has been the loyalist planes and tanks that have bombed the camps and broken the lines of the enemy.

Italians and Germans who form the bulk of Franco's armies cannot be expected to endure defeat and privation cheerfully in a cause not their own. Mutinies of the rebel troops are reported from half a dozen points. So far they have been quelled by mass executions. But terror has an uncomfortable habit of turning to rage—and then, look out.

More on Minimum Wages

Representatives of eight states met recently in Washington to consult together on minimum wage legislation. In the New York Legislature plans are taking shape to base the forthcoming law on living costs, instead of both living costs and the fair value of the service rendered. It is pointed out by those championing this change that the employer who pays more than the service is worth is almost as rare a specimen as the white blackbird. And in two states laws establishing minimum wages for men are likely to be introduced and passed.

And all these activities on an extremely important social question came in half a week after the Supreme Court, by the perilous vote of five to four, had removed from the stream of social progress the vicious, inexcusable dam thrown across it fourteen years ago by the Adkins decision. The evil that men do not only lives after them, but spreads far beyond their vision.

Shed a tear for the State Chamber of Commerce, which is fearful that to increase the old-age pension will induce immigration from other states of aged persons. If, as in other days, inducements were made to young and husky workers to settle in California with the object of breaking down wage scales and working conditions it is probable that the chamber would be wholeheartedly in favor of such a plan.

The Golden Gate received its name from Colonel John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder, in 1848. Pageantry dealing with this phase of California's history has an interesting place in the fiesta, May 27 to June 2, at San Francisco, celebrating the completion of the bridge.

The contrast of affluence and wretchedness is like dead and living bodies chained together.—Thomas Paine.

HOUSE BUILT IN A DAY

By use of a system of treating freshly poured concrete by a vacuum process, which eliminates surplus moisture and causes the concrete to harden in less than twenty minutes, a house was recently built in a day near Washington, D. C. Federal officials witnessed the demonstration of the quick construction of the house, complete with the exception of the plumbing and other jobs the contractor does not undertake.

DRINKING THE CROP SURPLUSES

According to staff members of the fruit products department of the University of California, the 1936 pack of the four principal fruit and vegetable juices was about 18,000,000 cases, all told, or considerably more than the pack of all canned fruits in California. Tomato juice started "from scratch" in 1929 to an estimated pack of nearly 9,000,000 cases in 1936. Pineapple, orange and grapefruit juices are finding a steady sale, and peach, apricot and plum juices are now bidding for a place in the market.

Wagner Talks on Sit-Down

Speaking in the Senate on the sit-down strike, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York laid the responsibility for these strikes on the doorsteps of capital and of the courts, particularly the Supreme Court. Wagner is author of the National Labor Relations Act and is sponsoring the new Wagner housing bill, now before Congress.

"The worker who goes on strike bears a self-inflicted wound," Wagner said. "He damages his own property interest in his job. He cuts off, at least for a time, his own pay envelope. He runs grave risk of never again obtaining the employment which supports his wife and family. He faces, in many instances, substantial physical danger. . . .

"Anyone who understands human nature, and who has studied or observed the history of labor in America, knows that men in large numbers in widely separated places will not run these terrible risks for light and transient causes. No leader, no amount of propaganda, no degree of incitement, can stampede men into taking these risks if their sensibilities have not been repeatedly lacerated by causes which they believe to be deep and abiding. . . .

"Faith in and obedience to law have always been characteristics of the American worker. He has believed that his industrial rights, once they received recognition from his government, would be protected by the government.

"In one line of decisions the Supreme Court held that monopoly in manufacture did not affect interstate commerce. . . . Under the protecting coloration of its 'rule of reason' doctrine the Court ruled out the clear intent of Congress, and substituted the untrammelled rule of legislation by judiciary. . . .

"In a second line of decisions, running concurrently with the first, the Supreme Court seized the weapon (the anti-trust laws) aimed at predatory power, and wielded it unstintingly against the common man. Injunction upon injunction cut short the struggles of men and women to obtain better hours or higher wages through collective action."

Senator Wagner quoted from the ringing protest of Justice Brandeis, summarized the National Labor Relations Act, quoted the decision of the Supreme Court in the Carter coal case, in which Justice Sutherland said "the evils which come from the struggle of employees over . . . the right of collective bargaining, and the resulting strikes . . . are local controversies and evils." He cited the defiance of law by big employers—by Jones & Laughlin Steel, Fruehauf Trailer, General Motors; and the support of that defiance by the courts. He showed that figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that 70 per cent of all strikes flow from the issue of collective bargaining.

"The General Motors workers found," he said, "that by striking they could secure those industrial liberties which neither they nor other workers were able to get by recourse to the law. Do we want that kind of a lesson uppermost in the minds of over 20,000,000 working families?"

Senator Wagner showed that in type industries profits in the last year have climbed out of all proportion to increasing wages. He gave the figures for steel, tobacco, automobiles and wearing apparel, and then summed up:

"I advocate obedience to law and court orders and court decisions by all the people, everywhere, at all times. But in the current situation these all-important facts stand out above all others:

"The sit-down has been used only in protest against repeated violations of industrial liberties which Congress has recognized. The sit-down has been provoked by the long-standing ruthless tactics of a few great corporations, who have hamstrung the N.L.R.B. by invoking court actions; who have openly banded together to defy this law of Congress quite independently of any court action, and who have systematically used spies and discharges and violence and terrorism to shatter the workers' liberties as defined by Congress.

"The organized and calculated and cold-blooded

sit-down against federal law has come, as always, not from the common people, but from a few great vested interests. The uprising of the common people has come, as always, only because of a breakdown in the ability of the law and our economic system to protect their rights."

Tobacco Firm's Union Contract Does Not Entitle It to Label

Confirming a report printed in last week's Labor Clarion, the International Labor News Service says:

"Liggett & Myers, one of the 'big four' tobacco group, has signed a contract with the Tobacco Workers' Union for two plants, those at Richmond, Va., and Durham, N. C. At these two plants the Tobacco Workers' Union will be the sole agency for collective bargaining for those eligible to membership.

"This is far from being the closed shop and the union label; but it represents a considerable advance. And Liggett & Myers never has been quite so hostile to labor as the rest of the 'big four'; though, as Huck Finn would say, that ain't no flattery, neither.

"A pay raise in the two plants named accompanied the signing of the contract."

Community Chest Reports Needs Of Several Welfare Agencies

Men and women who will pass on the financial needs of eighty-eight Community Chest agencies are announced by Russell D. Carpenter, chairman, and Donald Gregory, vice-chairman, of the budget committee. Serving on the committee are F. Eldred Bolland, Dr. Le Roy H. Briggs, Frank Buckley, Dr. L. R. Chandler, Charles de Young Elkus, Alfred Ghirardelli, Miss Alice Griffith, Phelps S. Hunter, Daniel E. Koshland, E. V. Kricks, Mrs. John G. Levison, Mrs. Marshall Madison, Neville J. Rich, Mrs. Jacob Schwarz, Newton W. Stern and Mrs. Dean Witter.

While the Chest campaign was more successful last year than in several previous years, there are still unmet social needs in the private agency field and organizations are struggling to perform their present welfare work in funds available, Carpenter said.

Pressing unmet needs are a family welfare agency to serve families not on relief, surgical appliances for the physically handicapped and facilities for child guidance, he said.

San Francisco County's Share of State Government's Monthly Payroll

Employees of the state of California working in this county received a total of \$417,046.70 in salaries last month, according to figures released last week by William Brownrigg, executive officer of the California State Personnel Board.

With state employees distributed fairly evenly among the fifty-eight counties in proportion to population, this amount represents a proportionate share of the total monthly payroll of \$2,572,170.36, according to the personnel agency's figures. Of this total monthly compensation, \$2,431,723.36 was paid in cash and \$140,447 is the estimated value of the maintenance provided employees in the various state institutions as a part of their compensation. The cost of maintenance is deducted from the employee's base pay.

Sacramento County, the seat of the state capitol, leads all other counties in the number of employees and in the total amount of salaries, \$519,956.01 being the monthly payroll in that county. San Francisco County has the second highest payroll with \$417,046.70, and Los Angeles is third with \$357,448.70.

Every county is represented on the state payroll, the lowest being \$1111.48 paid in Sierra County.

Comment and Criticism

(I.L.N.S.)

One of these days somebody is going to write a song about the courts. It's a job for Gilbert and Sullivan, if only there were any more Gilberts and Sullivans. The courts have let themselves in for it.

In a way it's too bad. The courts ought to have nothing but respect. The courts ought to be clothed in dignity—real dignity, earned and created by conduct. But it hasn't been that way—not enough, anyway.

And now the whole country snickers just a little when the Supreme Court reverses itself on minimum wages. It can't help snickering just a little.

* * *

And people say to their neighbors that Roosevelt is right about the question. The last thing dictators and judges can survive is snickering. The minute pomposity gets laughed at, that minute it is through, as far as respect is concerned. It may have power, but not respect.

Of course this reversal could be a magnificent example of courage, but the court didn't say so, and of course the people can't take it for granted.

In Italy nobody could say out loud what Americans are saying today about the Supreme Court—and a lot of other and lesser courts. The dictator wouldn't let 'em. But they probably are thinking about the same kind of thoughts.

There's an old saying, "You can't arrest me for thinking . . ." But here people are saying plenty, out loud.

* * *

Senator Wagner said plenty in the Senate the other day. Millions applauded, because Senator Wagner was putting their thoughts into words. When you can put the thoughts of the millions into words better than they can themselves, then you get applause and applause tells you what the people would like to say. That's partly how democracy makes decisions.

The die-hards are telling us the President can't get his program through. The die-hards thought they could elect Landon. The die-hards are full of prune juice, wishful thinking and frozen ideas.

There probably will never be any record of why the Supreme Court finally has decided that minimum wage laws for women are constitutional. But anyway there has been a great change in what is constitutional.

* * *

There are a lot of technicalities about this law business. One case comes up on grounds that differ from the grounds in another case. So it was, they say, in these minimum wage cases.

But when the essence of it all is, just the same, that whereas once the court found such laws invalid it now finds them valid. And eight states are considering re-enactment of their laws under the new decision.

There are millions who are having a laugh to themselves. And the nation moves on one more step on the road to better things.

You see, nothing can stop progress. That's a hard lesson for some to learn, but that's how it is. Progress cannot be stopped—halted, but never stopped.

A GENTLE HINT

An English excursion train had stopped unexpectedly at a country station, and the guard, stretching his legs on the platform, observed blue smoke pouring from the window of a carriage prominently labeled "no smoking." He opened the door and, after surveying six guilty-looking holiday-makers, said: "Gentlemen, there are two rules on this line which repeatedly are broken. First, smoking is forbidden in carriages not set aside for that purpose. Also, the company's servants may not accept gratuities. You already have broken one of these rules."—"Labor."

Northwest Teamsters Aid "Caravan" Drivers

Teaming unions throughout the Northwest have moved to clean up a situation which has gradually grown up in the automobile industry from which, it is declared, dealers, workers and, above all, the auto purchaser, have suffered alike. Complaint is made that cars are being sold as new which had already traveled in some cases thousands of miles, often in the care of incompetent drivers, and that the latter were dumped penniless upon the City of Seattle.

The "caravanning" of automobiles is stated to embrace 15,000 men in the United States, who are receiving little or no compensation except their transportation and meals. This method places the legitimate dealer under a distinct handicap when meeting competition, and it is the aim of the teamster organizations to stop what has generally been considered a "bootleg" business in this line. Aggressive efforts are being made toward having every such car coming into the Seattle area definitely branded a "caravan car," together with correct speedometer readings, so that the purchaser may not be deceived.

Union Teamsters are being aided by the Seattle local of Garage Employees, and an agreement already has been reached with a number of agencies handling caravanned cars specifying the employment of union drivers, who will receive \$4 per day while traveling to get the cars and \$7.20 per day of eight hours for the return trip.

First test of the strength of the union position came recently when eleven cars eluded picket lines and came into Seattle driven by men who had paid a Detroit employment agency \$3 for their jobs, and who were receiving \$1 per day expense money for the trip. The union took these men under its wing, struck its members employed by the agency, and placed pickets around it, and insisted that

the drivers be paid the union scale of wages for their trip. The matter was settled in forty-eight hours with the payment of \$598 in wages to the drivers.

State Unemployment Commission Has System of Figuring Benefits

The Assembly unemployment committee of the California Legislature, which met last week to consider bills affecting the unemployment reserves act, has under consideration a new plan for the payment of unemployment compensation.

The new plan, agreed upon by the Unemployment Reserves Commission recently, specifies payment of compensation on practically the same basis as at present, as far as total sums are concerned. However, there are a few minor variations. The big item is simplification of the method of figuring the sum to which the unemployed individual is entitled.

Under the present law each benefit would be paid on a basis of one-half an unemployed individual's salary, with a minimum benefit of \$7 per week and a maximum of \$15 per week.

The original statute required a complex system of hours worked, normal weeks of employment, and a number of other determinant factors that were confusing.

Under the new plan a chart specifies the exact payment to be made on the basis of quarterly earnings, thereby eliminating the necessity of extensive figuring to obtain the amount due.

The Unemployment Reserves Commission studied the proposed benefits structure change for some months, and delved into figures of unemployment compensation not only in the United States but also in those of other countries before reaching a conclusion. The new system of figuring benefits was characterized as one of the most constructive contributions to unemployment compensation ever made.

BUDDY'S OVERHEAD EXPENSE

"Does your beau give your little brother money to stay out of the living room when he calls?" "Yes, indeed! He gives him 50 cents and Johnny goes 50-50 with me."

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Arrives at Agreement With Everwear Company

An agreement which became effective Monday, April 5, between the Everwear Manufacturing Company and unions of the United Garment Workers' International Union provides increases in wages of from 12½ to 30 per cent to the company's 500 employees, as well as complete organization of the plant.

The negotiations leading to the agreement were carried on by George Slater, general organizer of the United Garment Workers' International Union, in San Francisco from Chicago headquarters.

The pact will be in effect until January 1, 1938, with special proviso that conferences between company and union representatives will be held between June 1 and July 1 of this year to discuss further upward revision of wage scales. This was done in order to allow the manufacturers to complete contracts based on present rates of pay.

WORKERS RESIST OPPRESSION

One hundred employees of the National Sewing Machine Company at Belvedere, Ill., called an "overtime strike." They were working a regular ten-hour day but striking when they came to the three-hour overtime period the company wanted them to work at regular hour rates. Spokesmen said workers would walk out every night at 6 o'clock at the end of a ten-hour day until the company promised to give them time and one-half for the overtime.

DEATH ON THE HIGHWAYS

Death's undulled scythe swept through the ranks of California motorists with renewed vigor in the first two months of this year, Ray Ingels, director of the State Motor Vehicle Department, announced this week. With 305 fatalities in January and 205 in February, Ingels said, the total for the two months was 511, an increase of thirty-five deaths, or 7.35 per cent, over the 476 killed in the same period last year.

State Chamber of Commerce Wants To Call Halt on Pension Increase

Fearful of "an influx of aged persons from other states," the California State Chamber of Commerce is out with a statement opposing Assembly bills to increase the old-age pensions in this state.

Declaring the California old-age security act is now the most liberal in the nation, the chamber pointed out that 68,000 persons in California received an average of \$31.56 during February, compared with a national average of \$18.81.

The new bills would increase old-age pension costs from \$34,662,506 to \$63,420,840, the chamber declared.

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Consumer Co-operatives

"Rapid growth of consumers' co-operatives in the United States has given the movement new significance in American life. Already, co-operatives claim close to 3,000,000 members, with more than 10,000 stores and societies distributing goods and services worth \$400,000,000 yearly. That consumers' co-operatives are returning important sums of money to their members in dividends on purchases is shown by the record of the oil and gasoline co-operatives, which in 1934 did more than \$40,000,000 worth of business and returned to their members over \$4,000,000.

"Labor welcomes the growth of this movement. We are well aware of the benefit it can bring to workers, not only by returning to them profits of the middleman and distributor and preventing many of the wastes in our system of distribution which add to the price paid by the worker, but also because consumer control of distribution will mean a guarantee of quality in the goods sold.

"In looking to the future growth of the movement, we feel that closer co-operation between organized labor and the consumers' co-operative movement is essential."

The above is a quotation from the report of the proceedings of the fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Tampa, Fla., last November.

The formation of consumer co-operatives should go side by side with the organization and strengthening of trade unions. It is an accepted fact in Sweden, Denmark, England, and parts of the United States that the co-operative movement and the labor movement are one and the same thing. In those countries unions and co-operatives are inseparable and as a consequence the unions are stronger there than they are anywhere else in the world.

A well-known labor leader in New York recently made the statement that "without co-operatives labor is fighting with one hand behind its back. At the present time when wages go up the cost of living goes up, too, and the wage increase is of no consequence to the worker. With co-operatives the workers would have control over the prices they pay for goods and they would get the full benefit of their wages."

Through the Federal Education Program classes in the organization of consumer co-operatives are now available to all unions and affiliated organizations. This is a great opportunity to do something about those rising prices and do it in a practical manner that really works. Classes may be started at any time, with no charge for the instruction. The instructor of consumer co-operation in San Francisco is James San Jule, Jr., a member of the American Federation of Teachers. Union members may get in touch with him at 709 Mission street.

A class in consumer co-operation will be conducted by James San Jule, Jr., on Thursdays at 1 p. m. at the Young Women's Christian Association, 620 Sutter street, under the auspices of the W.P.A. Education Program of the California State Department of Education. The class is open to the public without charge.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Recent deaths of members of local unions are reported as follows: John G. Enright, member of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers;

Frank Hyman, Musicians' Union No. 6; Frank Souza, Web Pressmen's Union; Steve Wetzler, Bartenders' Union No. 126; Alexander Thompson, Machinists' Union No. 68; Henry H. Weisenhaven, Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association No. 40; Charles F. Trainor, Musicians' Union No. 6; Benjamin F. Mann, Street Car Men's Union, Division 1004.

MOONEY RESOLUTION DEFEATED

By the decisive vote of 30 to 8, the State Senate on Wednesday last defeated the Assembly-sponsored resolution requesting Governor Merriam to grant a full and complete pardon to Tom Mooney. Action of the Senate reaffirmed the stand taken by that body some weeks ago when it turned down the Assembly proposal that the Legislature attempt to grant Mooney a pardon.

MINERS ACCEPT WAGE SCALE

By a vote of 955 to 145, members of the Mine Workers' Protective League at Grass Valley voted to accept a proffered 50 cents a day wage raise. The new scale will be effective April 1 and will give gold miners \$5.74 a day, and muckers, \$5.26. All leading operators in the Grass Valley-Nevada City district joined in the pay raise offer, which the league had been discussing for several weeks.

State Minimum Wage Law

Strict enforcement of California's minimum wage law for women has been pledged by Governor Merriam as a result of the Supreme Court decision upholding a similar act in the State of Washington.

Merriam admitted the Industrial Welfare Commission, under Mrs. Mabel Kinney, has been lax in enforcing the California act, but explained officials had feared tight enforcement might result in a court contest reacting unfavorably to the law.

"Now that the matter is on a solid foundation, we will go right after it," Merriam said.

Newspaper Guild

A two-fold drive to contact every union in the bay region was begun this week by the Northern California Newspaper Guild as this union was threatened with trouble on one hand and an assurance of a huge frolic on the other.

Trouble presaged from the United Press management in San Francisco, where a unit of the Guild was recently organized, and assurance of fun came with the plans proceeding rapidly for the staging of the annual "Front Page Frolic" in Scottish Rite auditorium, Van Ness avenue and Sutter street, May 1.

United Press employees revealed intimidation, discriminations and carefully laid plans by the management to break up the unit through transfers to outlying towns and coercion.

Specific complaint to this effect was filed in charges with the Labor Relations Board in San Francisco after the Guild executive committee had heard complaint of Guild members.

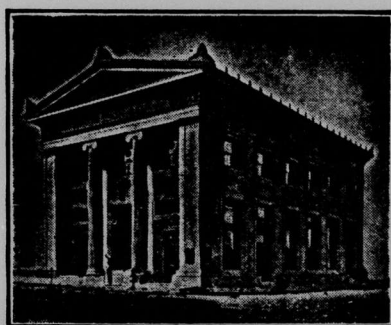
Conferences with Frank Bartholomew, Western division manager of the United Press, and his assistant, Miller Holland, at which time both promised there would be no discriminations for Guild membership, have proved of no avail in stopping these practices, David R. Young, Guild president, charged.

By vote of the executive committee an organization was set up to inform every union in the Bay region of this campaign now being carried on by the Scripps-Howard subsidiary.

Another committee was also appointed to contact unions in their campaign to make the annual "Front Page Frolic" the biggest ever staged. Proceeds will be available for use in any stand that may be necessary to take against the United Press, Young said.

Headliners in the entertainment world will be a feature of the Frolic. Dancing on two floors and exhibits of drawings by well known newspaper artists will be another feature.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

John S. Phillips, among the oldest and most widely known of the members of Typographical Union No. 21, died at St. Francis Hospital on April 3. Pneumonia was the cause of Mr. Phillips' death. He had been a lifelong resident of San Francisco, where he was born in 1864. He was the husband of the late Anita Lastretto Phillips and brother of Jennings J. Phillips, a member of Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and Mrs. William L. Williamson and the late Emmet Owen and Grattan Phillips. For many years Mr. Phillips was a composing room employee of the "Morning Call." Shortly after the fire of 1906 he, with the late E. S. Belcher, who also had been employed on the "Call," established a trade linotype plant. When this partnership was dissolved Mr. Phillips assumed entire control of the concern and carried on until 1928, when he retired from business. After a year or two of rest from the cares of business he accepted a position in the bond and warrant clerk's office, which he retained until his death. Following a requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church last Tuesday Mr. Phillips' body was entombed at Holy Cross Cemetery.

Danton ("Dan") Doggett, father of Calvin Doggett, foreman of the pressroom of the State Printing Office at Sacramento, died in Sacramento last Saturday. Mr. Doggett was one of the organizers and a charter member of San Francisco Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, which was formed in 1886. Mr. Doggett was honored with nearly every office within the gift of the Printing Pressmen's Union. He represented that body for years in the San Francisco Labor Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council, and was prominent in the general trade union movement in this city prior to his removal to Fresno, where he continued his activity in the interests of organized labor almost to the time of his death, which was at an advanced age. Mr. Doggett was one of the two remaining charter members of Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24. John Gaffigan is now left as the sole survivor of the original group.

The following resolution, of interest to printing trades unionists as well as others, was adopted by the General Council of the California State Employees' Association in annual convention assembled in San Jose recently:

"Whereas, The California State Employees' Association, in its endeavor to better conditions of

employment of persons employed in the state, has in the past enjoyed the unqualified support of organized labor; and

"Whereas, There is no apparent reason why such support may not be anticipated and forthcoming in the future; and

"Whereas, The union label is the only guarantee of goods being produced under fair conditions; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the California State Employees' Association, in general council assembled, does hereby manifest its appreciation of the support of organized labor by going on record, adopting the policy that the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council appear on all general council stationery and its printed literature; and be it further

"Resolved, That the general council urge the separate chapters to adopt a similar policy in their respective localities to the end that a feeling of friendship between members of the California State Employees' Association and the members of organized labor be fostered and engendered."

Charles Wakefield, who affiliated with San Francisco Typographical Union in 1933, passed away in this city April 5. Mr. Wakefield, who was born in Lawrence, Kan., is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Louise Wakefield Stretton, who is also a member of the Typographical Union, and Mrs. Florence W. Herzberg of Denver, Colo. Funeral services of Mr. Wakefield, who was a book and job printer, were held at a Western Addition mortuary last Wednesday.

Indianapolis newspaper printers have rejected an offer of \$1.20 an hour for day work for the first year and \$1.22 for the second year, after negotiations following the recent one-day "sit-down" strike. The present scale is \$1.15. It is said arbitration may ensue. Miami Union has also refused a publishers' proposal of an increase of 9 cents an hour which was coupled with—of all things in this day and age!—an increase of one-half hour in the work-day.

His many friends and acquaintances throughout the jurisdiction of the I. T. U. will regret to learn that ill health has caused Ralph McCullough to resign as secretary of Seattle Union. Over a period of more than a quarter of a century he has been active in the affairs of No. 202 and during a larger part of that time has been a member of its official family and also secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council. In his earlier days he was an operator on Seattle newspapers, was later foreman of the "Times," and served one term as a member of the city civil service commission.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes

A letter from Pat Evers tells of his slow recovery from a recent illness. Pat also tells of the illness of his wife. We of the chapel sincerely hope that both Pat and Mrs. Evers have a full and speedy recovery.

Substitute Proofreader Copley is confined to his home with illness. We understand that Mr. Copley

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

From trustworthy sources it is learned a number of members of M. T. D. U. unions look upon that organization as one from which they have lost hope of it proving of any benefit to them. They live in hopes of the M. T. D. U. officers effecting a peaceful settlement of the mailer issue between the I. T. U. and the M. T. D. U.

When these members finally learn the M. T. D. U. officers are really doing nothing to effect a peaceful settlement with the I. T. U., the question of secession from the M. T. D. U. is likely to become a live issue with members whose faith in that organization is none too strong at best. At their conventions M. T. D. U. officers give lengthy reports on the peace issue. According to them, nothing is being left undone toward securing a peaceful settlement of the Mailer issue. About once a year—often not that—M. T. D. U. officers make half-hearted efforts at securing a meeting with the executive council of the I. T. U. in an endeavor to negotiate—as they term it—an "honorable" settlement. But what are their views of what should constitute an "honorable" settlement of the Mailer issue? Simply the same old impossible case—that the I. T. U. should grant them complete jurisdiction over what constitutes mailers' work.

So the "peace" conferences, when they are held, between the I. T. U. and M. T. D. U. officers amount to nothing. It goes without saying the I. T. U. officers would never grant M. T. D. U. officers jurisdiction over what constitutes mailing work. Strange that M. T. D. U. officers have not learned that fact by this time. And why have they not learned so? They assert their "peace" offers are based on their concern for the working mailer alone. A glance at the activities of these officers would indicate their chief concern is for themselves. When and wherever "the glory" is to be passed out these officers are there to claim a share of effort toward producing it, although they quietly "ducked the issues" when real work was on hand to assist one of their unions.

And another little thing they also never overlooked was to charge all they felt the traffic would bear for their alleged "services" for the working mailers on various occasions when those mailers really needed assistance—financial and otherwise. A referendum to dissolve the M. T. D. U. would be a step toward a solution of the Mailer issue.

is not at all a well man and to him we express a wish for complete recovery.

Bill Townsell returned to his makeup position after a visit down south.

The question has been asked, "Will the composing room have a baseball team this year?" What's the matter with a team representing the union, say we. Front and center, J. A. W. McDermott, there's a job for you to work on.

Louie Muir visited the composing room Monday. Muir has been out for some time but generally gets around to pay the many friends he has a visit. Welcome, Louie; and don't let your visits be too far apart.

Union label buying power will keep our prosperity motor in high speed! Step on the gas!

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Judges and "Sit-Down"

The legality of the sit-down strike was taken out of the Federal District Court in Philadelphia without a decision, because the strike at the Rosedale Knitting Mills in Reading, Pa., was settled on satisfactory terms. With that out of the way, the suit filed by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers was withdrawn.

Judge George A. Welsh, who granted the sit-down strikers at the Rosedale mills a temporary injunction to keep from being evicted, expressed satisfaction that he had not been required to give judgment in the knotty case.

Strikers Not Adequately Protected

Existing laws do not adequately protect the rights of striking workers, Circuit Judge Emory H. Wright said in Kansas City when he issued an injunction ordering sit-down strikers to evacuate the plant of the Butler Manufacturing Company.

In issuing the court order Judge Wright said the law clearly favored the property owner, as no one had a right to seize other persons' property.

"However," he said, "workers in many instances are left at a disadvantage because of the lack of legal machinery to appeal their cause."

"Until the Congress or the State Legislature establishes laws for the workers, existing laws must be enforced."

The strikers marched from the plant an hour before the expiration of a deadline set in Judge Wright's evacuation order. The 150 strikers, members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, had been in the plant since March 12.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN J. CASEY

Mrs. Rose F. Casey, wife of City Engineer John J. Casey, died at St. Mary's Hospital on Tuesday of this week, after a week's illness from lobar pneumonia. Mrs. Casey, who was born in San Francisco, leaves six children. Mr. Casey, who is a son of Michael Casey, veteran labor leader, is receiving the condolences of his many friends in the labor movement of San Francisco.

LECTURE SERIES BY BROTHER LEO

California Institute announces a series of six lectures and discussions by Brother Leo on successive Wednesday evenings from April 7 to May 12. The general subject will be "Psychology on Public Speaking." The lectures will be given in Knights of Columbus Auditorium, 150 Golden Gate avenue, and tickets, at \$5 for the series or \$1 for individual lectures, can be reserved at headquarters of the Institute, 150 Golden Gate avenue, or at Sherman, Clay & Co.

Increased Wage for Teamsters And Truck Drivers of Seattle

At a recent special meeting 2500 Seattle truck drivers, members of Local No. 174, accepted a new agreement calling for a flat increase of 75 cents per day and 10 cents per hour increase for extra men.

The new scale will be in effect until April of next year, and covers about 80 per cent of the union members, the major exceptions being auto freight, beer, fuel, and dump truck drivers. For the latter

new agreements calling for commensurate advances are to be negotiated as present contracts expire.

Dependent upon the various classifications the new wage ranges from \$5.50 for motorcycle drivers to \$7.25 for drivers of five-ton trucks and ice cream delivery drivers. Other provisions of previous agreements relating to holidays, hours, overtime, uniforms, and the hiring of employees through the union remain in force.

NO DECISION ON WAGNER ACT

The United States Supreme Court completed reading its opinions on Monday last without presenting its expected decision in the five test cases on the Wagner Labor Relations Act. Next Monday is the earliest possible date for a ruling. It refused, as it has several times in the past, to hear a request for an injunction against a National Labor Relations Board hearing.

A. F. OF L. ORGANIZES STRIKERS

The American Federation of Labor has organized a local among strikers of the Knickerbocker Manufacturing Company at West Point, Mass., defeating organization efforts of the C. I. O. for the second time. Workers, on strike for higher wages and shorter hours, voted almost unanimously to join with the United Garment Workers of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate.

Warehousemen Sign Agreements With Two San Francisco Firms

Signing of agreements between warehousemen affiliated with the I. L. A., and two San Francisco firms operating warehouses, the Dwight Edwards Coffee Company and the Owl Drug Company, was announced last week.

Owing to a jurisdictional dispute between teamsters and longshoremen a few weeks ago the agreement was delayed.

Southern Pacific Trainmen Vote Almost Unanimously for Strike

Although the poll is not yet complete, C. V. McLaughlin, executive secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, is quoted as saying that the trainmen of the Southern Pacific Lines were voting "almost unanimously" in favor of a strike which would be called throughout the company's rail network unless a satisfactory agreement is reached between employers and workers.

McLaughlin said the strike vote probably would be completed this week. Most of the votes are in, he said, but have not been tabulated. They are waiting for final returns from outlying territories of the Western states.

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Resolution

Concurred in by San Francisco Labor Council,
April 2, 1937.

Whereas, J. B. McNamara and Matthew Schmidt have been imprisoned in the State of California prisons for more than twenty years; and

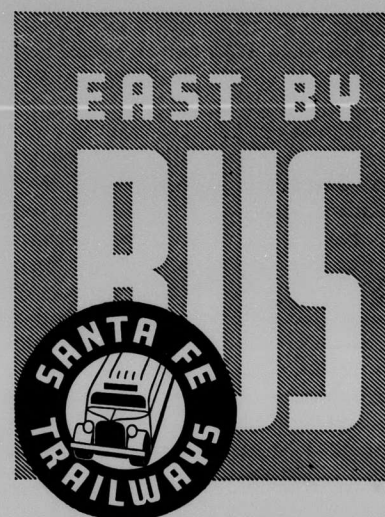
Whereas, Their real crime, in the words of the American Federation of Labor Convention at Tampa in November, 1935, was that they were devoted leaders of the organized labor movement and fought against anti-union forces in the State of California; and

Whereas, They have served prison sentences which are much longer than any labor prisoners in this country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Machinists' Local No. 68, as did the fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, go on record as petitioning Governor Merriam for immediate pardon of J. B. McNamara and Matthew Schmidt; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be sent to the San Francisco Central Labor Council for favorable concurrence, and that the San Francisco Central Labor Council send this resolution to all central bodies in California for concurrence.

The union label, shop card and button are the emblems that designate workers' progress.



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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, April 2, 1937.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Automobile Mechanics 1305, Charles Kleint vice H. B. Collins; Cloakmakers No. 8, Paul Stein vice N. Levine; Corrugated Fibre Products Workers 362, Joseph F. Boben; Dressmakers 101, Jennie Matyas (additional); Elevator Operators 117, Loney L. Sanford (additional); Masters, Mates and Pilots 90, C. A. Baker vice A. N. Norman; United Garment Workers 45, Albert Harmon (additional); United Textile Workers (Cordage Workers) 2548, James Burns. Delegates seated.

Communications—Minutes of Building Trades Council. Acknowledgement of receipt of resolutions adopted by this Council from Assistant Secretary to the President M. H. McIntyre. Congressmen Richard J. Welch and Franck R. Havenner, acknowledgements of receipt of a number of resolutions adopted by the Council, and promising co-operation. Chairman Bland of House of Representatives Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, promising careful consideration of resolution of the Council relative to maintenance of American fishing rights in Alaska against encroachments; also from Congressmen Welch and Havenner. From Senator Copeland, acknowledging receipt of resolution relative to membership of the U. S. Maritime Commission and promising to bring matter to attention of sub-committee. From Lieutenant-Governor George J. Hatfield, promising to aid in enactment of revenue bonds. Pharmacists, stating Lewis D. Miles (Ordway 9068) will be their business representative. E. D. Vandeleur, secretary California State Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of arguments against adoption of bills pending in State Legislature. Purse Seine Fishermen's bills, and advice on pending bills at Sacramento, acknowledging receipt of and thanking for interest shown by Lieutenant-Governor Hatfield. Mayor Rossi, acknowledging receipt of resolutions passed by Council, and will be considered on his return to active duty. California State Employees'

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.

Forreder Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

Superior Curtain Laundry, 160 Fourteenth.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Association, stating they will use the Allied Printing Trades label. Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117, outlining their claims of jurisdiction, and asking for support. King-Ramsey-Conner Defense Committee, statement of receipts and expenses for period September, 1936, to February 5, 1937. Circular letter to Local Joint Board and Departmental Councils, asking each to appoint two delegates, certify their names and addresses, and stating that upon receipt of information, they will be called to consider motion adopted by Labor Council to consider and formulate rules of peaceful picketing.

Referred to the Executive Committee—Construction and General Laborers 261, wage scale for Cribbers and Sewer Cleaners. Machinists No. 68, requesting assistance of Council in securing affiliation of machinists working for the Simmons Bed Company, now members of Furniture Workers' Union. Hospital and Institutional Workers, wage scale and hours of work. Bargemen 38-101, decreasing delegation from six to three. Shoe and Textile Salesmen 410, abrogating present agreement and stating they will submit new agreement. Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta, program for celebration. Automobile Mechanics 1305, complaint against Westwood Auto Electric, Plymouth and Ocean avenue. Through California State Federation of Labor, donation to Mooney Fund of \$10 by the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Notice that Stove Mounters 65 has adjusted its controversy and signed up the Electrogas Furnace and Manufacturing Company.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Applications for affiliation of Nursery Workers No. 20462, Production Machine Operators and Miscellaneous Metal Workers' Union No. 20444, Display and Cardwriters No. 319 of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Post Office Clerks No. 2, stating they have approved the application for charter to the A. F. of L. by Post Office Special Delivery Messengers.

Resolutions—Resolution by Butchers' Union Local 508. In view of the exclusion from the 1937-1938 budget of Meat and Market Inspection Division of the Health Department, on account of shortage of fees collected for the preceding year's abattoir inspection fees, it urges upon the mayor to approve a special appropriation from the mayor's emergency fund or some other available fund, to supply the shortage to maintain the inspection until June 30 of this year, and urging upon the mayor and the Civil Service Commission to make an appointment of the eight men now on probation and protect their civil service rights as inspectors, after the expiration of the Civil Service list on May 9. Resolution adopted.

Resolution of Machinists Local No. 68, petitioning Governor Merriam for pardons of J. B. McNamara and Matthew Schmidt. (See copy elsewhere in Labor Clarion.) Concurred in.

Resolution of Northern California Newspaper Guild, protesting against anti-union tactics of the United Press management in San Francisco and New York, and to the newspapers using the United Press service. Concurred in, and copies to be forwarded to a list of papers.

Resolution presented by Los Angeles Central Labor Council, providing procedure for adjustment of differences between American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, and petitioning President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has the entire confidence of every member of organized labor, to use his great influence in calling together the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization without delay for the purpose of restoring unity in the American Federation of Labor. (Resolution heretofore printed in full in Labor Clarion.) On motion concurred in.

Resolution presented by Molders No. 164, protesting against the granting of a license to John J.

Jerome, the notorious "Black Jack" Jerome, the strike-breaker, for the operation of a race-track on 240 acres of land near San Pablo Bay, and requesting the Council to present the protest to the proper authorities. On motion concurred in.

Executive Committee—Minutes of meeting held March 22: Committee recommended that Council donate \$50 to the San Francisco Area Council of Boy Scouts for a booth at their exhibition in Civic Auditorium April 22-24. After debate, adopted by overwhelming vote. Reported having referred to a sub-committee proposed wage scale of Automobile Salesmen, and sub-committee reported recommending changes therein to the new union. United Garment Cutters 45 reported settlement of their demands, and thank sub-committee of Executive Committee for assistance. Recommended that Council declare its intention to place the California Packing Corporation on the unfair list, at request of Warehousemen. Heard J. D. Follette of the relief committee of Maritime Federation on conditions of men on relief sent to work on section work for the Southern Pacific Railway, and in response thereto sent letter to J. H. Small, State Relief Administrator for San Francisco, requesting his co-operation in changing the conditions of men on relief. Representative of Machinists 68 asked Council's assistance in having Carpenters turn over some thirteen machinists working for the Simmons Bed Company to their organization, and comply with the new scale secured for machinists; committee directed secretary to send letter to the firm requesting concurrence. Filling Station Employees gave an account to committee of their controversy with the General Petroleum and its twenty-four local stations. Committee recommended and Council adopted a motion presented by the delegates to the San Francisco Area Mooney and Billings Committee, constituting the Council the A. F. of L. Committee for the Freedom of Mooney and Billings, pursuant to resolution recommended by the Sacramento convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Committee recommended adoption of a resolution, presented by thirteen delegates of the Council, to appoint President John F. Shelley as assistant to the Secretary-Business Agent at \$75 a week, and authorize the officers to engage whatever stenographic and clerical help be found necessary. Considerable discussion took place on the last recommendation. After an amendment to again refer the matter to the Executive Committee had been voted down by overwhelming vote, the resolution was adopted and appointment of the assistant ratified as of March 29. Report concurred in.

Report of Executive Committee meeting held March 29: Committee reported on the large conference of representatives of unions that would be affected by a contemplated strike of hotel and restaurant employees against the large hotels, and stated that negotiations between representatives of the hotel unions and attorneys for the managers of the hotels had broken down, wherefore further negotiations were referred to officers of the Labor Council and the managers of the hotels directly. Filling Station Employees reported that their controversy with the General Petroleum Company will be decided one way or another next week, and that they would request the secretary of the Council to request the company to be represented before the Executive Committee at its meeting April 5, to give definite answer to the demands of the Union. Committee recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Municipal Railway Employees Division 519 with the California Street Railway Company. A committee from the P. W. A. Relief Workers came before the committee and expressed satisfaction with the Council's effort to secure appropriations for continuance of work from Congress and Administrator Hopkins. Committee recommended that Council donate \$100 for the Labor Ball to be held under the aus-

pices of the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta in Dreamland Rink about June 1. Report concurred in.

Mr. Bellew of the Citizens' Committee was introduced and gave information of the plans of the celebration of the opening of the Golden Gate Bridge May 27 to June 2.

A telegram was read and discussed from George L. Berry relative to mass meeting here for discussion of the President's plan for the reform of the federal judiciary. It was agreed that arrangements for such a mass meeting would be considered and plans made at a meeting to be held in the Labor Temple Sunday evening, April 4.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Longshoremen's Notes

By JOHN SCHOMAKER

If you haven't voted yet the officials urge that you do it today. The polls are open every day from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. on the mezzanine floor of the dispatching hall. The balloting will be officially closed Friday evening, April 9, at 6 o'clock. Ten delegates are to be chosen for the I. L. A. convention from a field of twenty-eight. Six are to be elected for the Maritime Federation convention from a field of twenty-two. Every member of I. L. A. Local 38-79 should cast a ballot in the selection of delegates to the annual conventions.

I. L. A. Local 38-79 will reconvene its regular business meeting in Scottish Rite Auditorium Monday night, April 12. Much important business is to be transacted.

On Sunday, April 18, at 10 a. m., in Dreamland Auditorium, Local 38-79 will assemble in special meeting to discuss the I. L. A. district president's preliminary report and to instruct the convention delegates. The opening paragraph of District President Bridges' report reads: "Departing from the custom of previous district administrations, I am submitting a preliminary officer's report for discussion and action by the various locals of the district. This report, while not going into details, is for the main purpose of enabling the locals to take the recommendations and issues raised before their meetings, discuss same, and issue appropriate instructions to their various delegates, either in favor of, against, or to improve the various recommendations."

Fearing that Jack Hogan is a victim of amnesia, the I. L. A. officials spread the search to Chicago for the missing I. L. A. dispatcher. The Associated Press has established the fact that a "J. E.

Hogan" boarded an eastbound plane for Chicago Wednesday night, disembarking in that city Thursday afternoon. No further information has come from that source, although the I. L. A. officials have requested the Associated Press to make a further check and, if possible, to ascertain whether J. E. Hogan, the plane passenger, was taken to a Chicago hotel. The ticket agent at the United Air Lines identified a picture of Jack Hogan as the man who purchased the Chicago ticket; however, upon information from other sources, there still is an element of doubt whether or not the plane passenger is the missing I. L. A. dispatcher.

The Board of Trustees and other I. L. A. officials are working day and night on the case to unravel the mystery. As in all cases where the human element is involved, witnesses have given conflicting and sometimes inaccurate statements. The fact has been firmly established that Brother Hogan was positively seen the last time between 10 and 10:20 p. m. Wednesday night, March 31, at the corner of Steiner and Eddy streets.

The officials and members of I. L. A. Local 38-79 extend their sympathy and condolence to Brother Hogan's immediate family in this hour of trouble. The membership and officials are doing everything in their power to locate the missing brother, and at this time wish to assure the heart-broken wife and daughter and his numerous friends that if it is humanly possible Jack Hogan will be found.

A WORTHY BOYS' ENTERPRISE

In observance of International Boys' Week the San Francisco Boys' Club will hold an elaborate exposition and carnival from May 3 to May 9 at Playland-at-the-Beach. The affair is being planned under the sponsorship of the San Francisco Rotary Club, with Mayor Angelo J. Rossi as honorary chairman, Samuel L. Ziegler of the Rotary Club as general chairman, and John C. Neubauer of the Boys' Club as managing director. The exposition will feature many of the activities being conducted in the interest of boys, and hundreds of members of the Boys' Club will take part in the various demonstrations. There will be a different program of entertainment each evening, including music by boys' bands.

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Under the caption, "Just Who Was the Joke On?" the Los Angeles "Citizen" of last week printed the following:

"Occasionally comment is made by some of the brothers because the 'Citizen' carries ads of firms not considered over friendly to organized labor, though not on the official unfair list. During the present political campaign hundreds of dollars' worth of advertising was turned down, as it was offered from candidates who did not have official indorsement. It can also be stated that many hundreds of dollars' worth of advertising has been refused by the 'Citizen' recently from firms about which there is some question, as well as some on the official unfair list. Recently a large firm that is in bad made efforts to place an exceptionally large contract, even going so far as to hint it might be complaint would be made to postal authorities . . .

"All this leads up to a letter received this week by the board of publishers from a prominent advertising firm in this city after they had been notified political advertising could not be accepted from a candidate they represented, and had sent a check to cover the amount which would run for several weeks, which was returned. In complimenting the 'Citizen' the head of the firm wrote:

"We appreciate very much the attitude of your paper on its advertising policy and have frequently commented favorably on the stand."

"Just who the joke was on is left to 'Citizen' readers, when the fact is the candidate running against the advertising firm's candidate received labor's indorsement, and when approached for an ad said:

"Nothing doing; I have the indorsement and use my money in papers that don't have to back me."

MACHINISTS' EX-PRESIDENT DIES

William Hugh Johnston, 62, president of the International Association of Machinists from 1912 to 1926, died at his home in Washington last Saturday. He had been in ill health for several years.



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W.P.A. Workers Strike 'To Protect Their Jobs'

The strike of several thousand W.P.A. workers on projects on both sides of San Francisco Bay, which was inaugurated last week, continues as the Labor Clarion goes to press, despite orders issued by W. R. Mooser, district administrator of the W.P.A., that the projects be reopened Tuesday last.

The Board of Supervisors listened to the complaints of a strike committee on Monday last, and adjourned to Tuesday to hear the W.P.A. officials' side of the question.

A statement issued by Roy Hoftz, chairman of the joint committee of W.P.A. unions, said before the strike:

"William R. Lawson, state W.P.A. administrator, is making a deliberate attempt to mislead the public into believing the workers are preparing to strike in a selfish attempt to obtain a 10 per cent raise in wages.

"It is true we are asking for an increase that has already been promised to us and has already been obtained in the East, and that is justified by the high cost of living in the Bay area. But the backbone of this movement is to protect our jobs—to save the jobs of 28,700 W.P.A. workers whom Lawson intends to lay off and leave absolutely destitute between now and June 30.

"The workers will take strike action, if necessary, not to destroy the W.P.A. but to save the W.P.A."

An increase in the state W.P.A. quota for the month of April from 100,000 to 108,500 was announced by Lawson Monday.

Increase was in line with Federal Administrator Harry L. Hopkins' policy to place quotas in states where the greatest need exists, Lawson said.

Lawson's quota announcement, made at a meeting with the W.P.A. strike committee, followed the committee's request for a list of clarifications on work reduction and separation policy, "unfit" agricultural workers, and sub-standard wages.

Through Percy W. Fry, president of the American Federation of Government Employees, Local 236, and a member of the strike committee, the committee declared a referendum to end or continue the strike rests with the clarifications.

W.P.A. strikers seek a guarantee of no reductions up to June 1, when new congressional legislation is expected to cover future emergency works projects.

The custom of emergency works administrations during summer months, the strike committee claims, has been to "force" white collar workers and others unfitted for agricultural work into the fields.

UNION MEN ON GRAND JURY

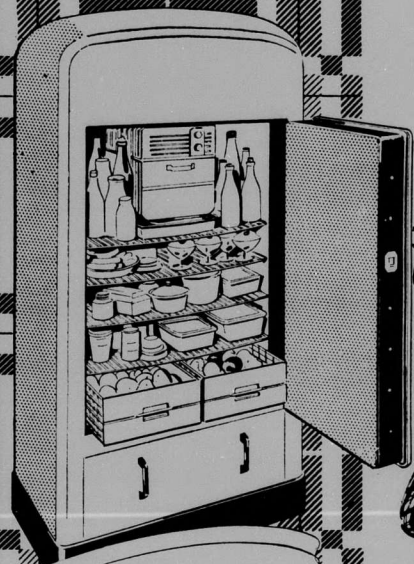
Among the members of the new grand jury selected to investigate graft charges contained in the Atherton report are at least three members of local unions. They are Hugo Ernst, president of Waiters' Union No. 30; Harry McCormick, secretary-treasurer of the General Laborers' Union, and John E. Stewart, secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters' Union. Marshall Dill, a local importer, is foreman. The new grand jury was sworn in Wednesday.

The golden rule of labor unionism is to buy the goods of others as you would have them buy yours.

William W. Hansen	Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin	President
Geo. J. Asmussen	Secretary

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